

TABLE A.—CHARACTERIZATION OF UNTREATED SLUDGE—Continued

Chemical name	Feasibility study data Total conc. (mg/kg)			Variance petition data Total conc. (mg/ kg) 4-day average
	Average	High	Low	
Nickel	75.0	229.0	34.8	0.12
Vanadium	324.0	962.0	34.0	NA

NA—Not Analyzed.

ND—Not Detected.

TABLE B.—TREATMENT PERFORMANCE DATA

Chemical name	Variance petition data 4-day average concentrations					Worst case sample
	Untreated	Treated: system A		Treated: system B		Stabilized
		Dewatered	Stabilized	Dewatered	Stabilized	
Organics: Total (mg/kg)						
Anthracene	23.37	17.25	14.68	13.75	10.23	24.5
Benz(a)anthracene	17.02	13.78	14.25	11.39	8.43	22.9
Benzene	26.84	*15.44	8.86	8.83	3.50	*19.8
Benzo(a)pyrene	9.40	7.62	6.87	6.28	5.47	12.8
Chrysene	29.36	24.02	22.36	18.86	13.36	29.1
Di-n-butyl phthalate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.0
bis(2-Ethylhexylphthalate	0.00	8.24	15.66	2.63	0.00	81.1
Ethylbenzene	37.36	31.10	27.00	25.03	17.39	35.4
Naphthalene	103.16	87.74	78.23	67.67	50.33	98.2
Phenanthrene	123.09	109.33	96.33	82.47	65.41	119.0
Phenol	0.00	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
Pyrene	42.71	32.76	29.93	27.30	20.16	40.7
Toluene	56.06	53.67	35.92	36.42	21.49	69.8
Xylenes (total)	154.42	158.34	123.86	112.35	84.94	173.4
Inorganics: Total (mg/kg)						
Cyanides (total)	10.11	0.90	1.05	1.02	0.75	2.8
Metals: TCLP (mg/l)						
Chromium (total)	3.10	0.04	0.04	0.39	0.04	0.04
Nickel	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.15	0.04	0.04

System A consists of filter presses followed by the Aran stabilization unit.

System B consists of centrifuges followed by the Portec stabilization unit.

*The company has agreed to continue treatment as required for treated wastes that do not meet the benzene NESHAP level of 10 mg/kg.

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40 CFR Part 300

[FRL-5061-8]

**National Oil and Hazardous,
Substances Pollution Contingency
Plan; National Priorities List****AGENCY:** Environmental Protection
Agency.**ACTION:** Notice of Intent to Delete the
Dupont County Road X23 Site, Lee
County, Iowa from the National
Priorities List: Request for Comments.**SUMMARY:** The Environmental Protection
Agency (EPA), Region 7 announces its
intent to delete the Dupont County Road
X23 Site, located in Lee County, Iowa
from the National Priorities List (NPL)
and requests public comment on this
action. The NPL constitutes appendix B
to the National Oil and HazardousSubstances Pollution Contingency Plan
(NCP), 40 CFR part 300, which the EPA
promulgated pursuant to section 105 of
the Comprehensive Environmental
Response, Compensation, and Liability
Act (CERCLA), as amended. The reason
this action is being taken is that
Superfund Remedial Activities have
been completed.**DATES:** Comments concerning this site
may be submitted on or before
September 29, 1994.**ADDRESSES:** Comments may be mailed
to: Michael J. Sanderson, Acting
Director, Waste Management Division,
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,
Region 7, 726 Minnesota Ave., Kansas
City, Kansas 66101.**Additional Information:**Comprehensive information on this site
is available through the EPA Region 7
public docket, which is located in the
EPA's Region 7 office and is available
for viewing by appointment only from
9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday throughFriday, excluding holidays. Requests for
appointments or copies of the
background information from the
Regional public docket should be
directed formally to the EPA Region 7
docket office.The address for the Regional docket
office is: U.S. Environmental Protection
Agency, Region 7, 726 Minnesota Ave.,
Kansas City, Kansas 66101.Background information from the
Regional public docket is also available
for viewing at the Dupont County Road
X23 Site information repository which
is located with: Idol Rashid Memorial
Branch, Fort Madison Public Libraries,
3421 Avenue L, Fort Madison, Iowa
52627.**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Paul
Roemerma. U.S. Environmental
Protection Agency, Region 7, 726
Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kansas
66101, (913) 551-7694.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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I. Introduction

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 7 announces its intent to delete the Dupont County Road X23 Site, Lee County, Iowa Site, from the National Priorities List (NPL), which constitutes Appendix B of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), and requests comments on this deletion. The EPA identifies sites that appear to present a significant risk to public health, welfare, or the environment and maintains the NPL as the list of those sites. Sites on the NPL may be the subject of remedial actions financed by the Hazardous Substance Response Fund (Fund). Pursuant to § 300.425(e)(3) of the National Contingency Plan (NCP), any site deleted from the NPL remains eligible for Fund-financed remedial actions if future conditions at the site warrant such action.

The EPA will accept comments on its intention to delete this site from the NPL for thirty days after the publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**.

Section II of this notice explains the criteria for deleting sites from the NPL. Section III discusses the procedures that the EPA is using for this action. Section IV discusses how the site meets the deletion criteria.

II. NPL Deletion Criteria

The NCP establishes the criteria that EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate. In making this determination, EPA, in consultation with the State, will consider whether any of the following criteria have been met:

- (i) Responsible parties or other persons have implemented all appropriate response actions required; or
- (ii) All appropriate Fund-financed responses under CERCLA have been implemented and no further response action by responsible parties is appropriate; or
- (iii) The remedial investigation has shown that the release poses no significant threat to public health or the environment and, therefore, taking of remedial measures is not appropriate.

Section 121(f)(1)(C) of CERCLA, and § 300.425(e)(2) of the NCP require State

concurrence before deleting a site from the NPL.

Deletion of a site from the NPL does not preclude eligibility for subsequent Fund-financed actions if future conditions warrant such actions. Section 300.425(e)(3) of the NCP states: "All releases deleted from the NPL are eligible for further Fund-financed remedial actions should future conditions warrant such action. Whenever there is a significant release from a site deleted from the NPL, the site shall be restored to the NPL, without application of the HRS [hazard ranking system]."

Deletion of sites from the NPL does not itself create, alter, or revoke any individual's rights or obligations. The NPL is designed primarily for informational purposes and to assist Agency management. As mentioned in Section I of this notice, § 300.425(e)(3) of the NCP makes clear that deletion of a site from the NPL does not preclude eligibility for future Fund-financed response actions.

III. Deletion Procedures

EPA Region 7 will accept and evaluate public comments before making the final decision to delete the site from the NPL. The Agency believes that deletion procedures should focus on notice and comment at the local level. Comments from the local community are likely to be the most pertinent to deletion decisions. The following procedures were used for the intended deletion of the site:

1. EPA Region 7 has recommended the deletion and prepared the relevant documents.
2. The State of Iowa has concurred with the deletion decision.
3. Concurrent with this National Notice of Intent to Delete a notice has been published in local and community newspapers and has been distributed to appropriate federal, state, and local officials and other interested parties. This notice announces a thirty (30) day public comment period on the deletion package, which starts two weeks from September 13, 1994 and which will conclude on September 29, 1994.
4. The Region has made all relevant documents available in the Regional Office and local site information repository.

The comments received during the notice and comment period will be evaluated before the final decision to delete is made. The Region will prepare a Responsiveness Summary, if necessary, which will address any comments received during the public comment period.

A deletion will occur after the Regional Administrator places a notice in the **Federal Register**. The NPL will reflect any deletions in the next final update. Public notices and copies of the Responsiveness Summary will be made available to local residents by Region 7.

IV. Basis for Intended Site Deletion

The following summary provides the Agency's rationale for recommending deletion of the Dupont County Road X23, Lee County, Iowa Site, from the NPL.

The DuPont County Road X23 Site is located near West Point, Lee County, Iowa. The site is comprised of two subsites, the Baier and the McCarl subsites, located within one mile of each other on County Road X23. The Baier and McCarl subsites are located within NE¼, SW¼, Section 28, Township 68 North, Range 5 West and SE¼, SW¼, Section 22 Township 68 North, Range 5 West, respectively.

DuPont contracted with Charles Knoch to haul and dispose of paint wastes from its Fort Madison plant during the period 1949–53. (Following this DuPont contracted to have the waste taken to the Strunk Farm which was cleaned up voluntarily in 1981 by DuPont.) DuPont estimates that 48,000 to 72,000 55-gallon drums of waste were disposed of at the two subsites. The Baier subsite, owned at that time by Mr. Knoch's sister, was the primary disposal site. In inclement weather when the Baier subsite was inaccessible, Mr. Knoch would use the McCarl subsite. The McCarl subsite was purchased by DuPont in 1986 to prevent a home being built on the site.

The paint waste was placed in trenches and burned. DuPont estimates that as a result of incomplete burning 4,500 to 7,000 tons of ash might remain on the site.

The Baier site was listed as a potentially uncontrolled, hazardous waste site in the Eckhardt Subcommittee Report in November 1979.

The site was placed on the NPL with a hazard ranking System (HRS) score of 46.01 on August 30, 1990, 55 FR 169.

A Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the Baier Farm was conducted in September 1980 by the U.S. EPA Field Investigative Team (FIT).

A Field Investigation of the Baier Farm was conducted by FIT in April 1983. Soil sample analysis found seven priority pollutant metals in concentrations exceeding background (concentrations ranged from 90 to 18,000 ppm). Also detected were six priority pollutant organics in soil

samples (with concentrations up to 220,000 ppb).

On March 28, 1984, EPA sent an information request letter to DuPont regarding the waste site. DuPont's response indicated another possible waste site at the McCarl property on Chalkridge Road.

In July 1985 FIT oversaw the installation of three ground water monitoring wells at the Baier Site. Analyses of ground water samples collected from the wells showed elevated levels of aluminum, barium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, iron, manganese and lead. A second round of sampling of these wells in 1986 resulted in similar findings, with chromium exceeding the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) set forth in 40 CFR part 141. Downstream surface water samples showed high concentrations of metals including lead and chromium.

The Preliminary Assessment for the McCarl subsite was conducted in January 1985 by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources.

FIT conducted the Site Investigation for the McCarl subsite in July 1986, including the installation and sampling of three ground water monitoring wells. Analysis of soil samples from the investigation showed concentrations in excess of background for barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, copper, manganese, selenium and zinc. Analysis of ground water samples showed concentrations in excess of MCLs for antimony (32 times the MCL), cadmium, chromium, selenium. Other metals were also detected. DuPont sampled the McCarl ground water wells in July 1988 and found higher levels of selenium than found by FIT.

A Special Notice letter for RI/FS negotiations was sent to DuPont on January 31, 1989.

The EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO) to DuPont on July 5, 1989. The UAO required a removal action at the Baier/Fedler subsite and an RI/FS for both subsites. The Removal Action was indefinitely deferred in February 7, 1990, in an amendment to the UAO.

RI/FS activities were completed in January 1991. As part of the RI/FS a Baseline Risk Assessment was performed, based on data from the RI, to evaluate the potential risks to human health posed by potential soil and ground water contamination at the Site. An ecological risk assessment was prepared in conjunction with the Baseline Risk Assessment. Protective concentrations of contaminants were established, based on residential exposure for both the average and

reasonable worst-case scenarios. Action levels (cleanup criteria) based on these exposure scenarios were then developed for soils at the Site.

The Baseline Risk Assessment indicated that ground water contamination posed no threat to human health because of the lack of a complete exposure pathway due to the lack of yield from the contaminated water bearing unit. Few receptor wells exist in the Site vicinity. Furthermore, the nearby residential wells, sampled periodically, indicated that metals and volatile organic compounds were below all regulatory health-based standards. The "no-action" alternative was selected for ground water.

Based on the completed RI/FS, the ROD was issued on May 28, 1991, and EPA successfully negotiated a Consent Decree (lodged February 25, 1992, entered April 23, 1992, Case Number 3-92-CV-10028 in the United States District Court, Southern District of Iowa, Davenport Division) for Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA) activities with DuPont. DuPont completed the RA at the Site in September 1993. As required by the ROD, the RA included: (1) All surface waste materials not amenable to the selected technology, such as metal, grinding balls, and paint cans, were to be removed and disposed at an off-site RCRA-permitted hazardous waste landfill prior to stabilization/solidification,

(2) Construction of an on-site waste disposal cell,

(3) Stabilization/solidification of contaminated soils and placement in the on-site disposal cell, and

(4) Construction of a soil cap over the disposal cell. Restrictions on the future use and development of the Site were included to ensure the integrity of the cover and the underlying, solidified soil mass and to prevent human contact with treated soils.

EPA in consultation with the State of Iowa, has determined that all fund-financed response activities under CERCLA at the Dupont County Road X23 Site, Lee County, Iowa have been completed, and that no further response is necessary. Therefore, it is proposed that the Site be deleted from the NPL.

Dated: August 1, 1994.

Dennis Grams,

Regional Administrator, Region 7.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

49 CFR Part 571

[Docket No. 94-70; Notice 1]

RIN 2127-AF35

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Door Locks and Door Retention Components

AGENCY: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).

ACTION: Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This document proposes to amend Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 206, *Door Locks and Door Retention Components*, by extending and expanding the standard's existing side door requirements to the back doors of passenger cars and multipurpose passenger vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of 4,536 kilograms (kg) (10,000 pounds (lb)) or less, including hatchbacks, station wagons, sport utility vehicles, and passenger vans. The purpose of the standard's requirements, which currently apply only to side doors, is to reduce the likelihood of occupants being ejected from vehicles in real-world crashes. A recent agency study indicates that each year there are nearly 150 fatalities in which an occupant is ejected through rear hatches, tailgates, and other back doors of these vehicles. This proposal seeks to reduce the number of fatalities and serious injuries resulting from such ejections by extending and expanding Standard No. 206's requirements for door locks and door retention components to back doors. Given the differences between side doors and back doors, the agency is proposing minor modifications in the performance requirements and test procedures to make them appropriate for back doors.

DATES: *Comment closing date:*

Comments on this notice must be received by NHTSA not later than October 31, 1994.

Proposed effective date: The agency is considering an effective date of the first September 1 that occurs following a two year period beginning with the publication of a final rule in the **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Comments should refer to the docket and notice numbers set forth above and be submitted to: Docket Section, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Room 5109, Washington,